

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff

v.

CRIMINAL 07-0030 (ADC)

ÁNGEL MANUEL ORTIZ RIVERA,

Defendant

MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION
RE: RULE 11(c)(1)(A) and (B) PROCEEDINGS (PLEA OF GUILTY)

I. Personal Background

On January 27, 2007, Ángel Manuel Ortiz Rivera, the defendant herein, was charged in a one count-indictment. The defendant agrees to plea guilty to count one of the indictment.

Count one charges that on or about November 30, 2006, in Aibonito, Puerto Rico, he knowingly possessed one or more matters which contained visual depictions of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct, and such visual depictions had been mailed, and had been shipped and transported in interstate and foreign commerce, and were produced using materials which had been mailed and so shipped and transported, by any means including by computer, and the producing of such visual depictions involved the use of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct and were of such conduct, that is: Ángel Manuel Ortiz Rivera, knowingly possessed within his computer video and still images of actual minors engaging in sexually explicit conduct, as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2256(2), to include minor males and females engaging in sexual intercourse and oral sex with adults and with other minors. All in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2252(a)(4)(B).

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The defendant agrees to forfeit to the United States, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2253, any and all materials or property used or intended to be used in the possession or receipt of child pornography. Such property includes, but is not limited to the following items found in his possession on or about November, 2006: a SP desktop computer with Samsung hard drive and other peripherals.

Defendant filed a motion for change of plea on April 9, 2007.

II. Consent to Proceed Before a Magistrate Judge

On May 2, 2007, while assisted by Víctor J. González Bothwell, Assistant Federal Public Defender, the defendant, by consent, appeared before me in order to change his previous not guilty plea to a plea of guilty as to count one of the indictment.

In open court the defendant was questioned as to the purpose of the hearing being held. The defendant responded that the purpose of the hearing was to plead guilty. The defendant was advised of his right to have all proceedings, including the change of plea hearing, before a United States district judge. Defendant was given notice of: (a) the nature and purpose of the hearing; (b) the fact that all inquiries were to be conducted under oath and that it was expected that his answers would be truthful (he was also explained that the consequences of lying under oath could lead to a perjury charge); and (c) his right to have the change of plea proceedings presided over by a district judge instead of a magistrate judge. The defendant was also explained the differences between the appointment and functions of the two. The defendant consent to proceed before this magistrate judge.

III. Proceedings Under Rule 11, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure

A. Compliance With Requirements Rule 11(c)(1)

Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure governs the acceptance of guilty pleas to federal criminal violations. Pursuant to

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Rule 11, in order for a plea of guilty to constitute a valid waiver of the defendant's right to trial, guilty pleas must be knowing and voluntary: "Rule 11 was intended to ensure that a defendant who pleads guilty does so with an 'understanding of the nature of the charge and consequences of his plea.'" United States v. Cotal-Crespo, 47 F.3d 1, 4 (1st Cir. 1995) (quoting McCarthy v. United States, 394 U.S. 459, 467 (1969)). [There are three core concerns in these proceedings]: 1) absence of coercion; 2) understanding of the charges; and 3) knowledge of the consequences of the guilty plea. United States v. Cotal-Crespo, 47 F.3d at 4 (citing United States v. Allard, 926 F.2d 1237, 1244-45 (1st Cir. 1991)).

United States v. Hernández-Wilson, 186 F.3d 1, 5 (1st Cir. 1999).

In response to further questioning, defendant was explained and he understood that the statutory penalty for the offense to which defendant will be pleading guilty, pursuant to count one, that is, possession of child pornography, he may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment which may not be more than 10 years, a fine not to exceed \$250,000, and a term of supervised release of any term of any up to life. Prior to or at the time of sentencing, the defendant shall pay a special assessment of \$100, per offense, as required by 18 U.S.C. § 3013(a).

The defendant is aware that the court may order the defendant to pay a fine sufficient to reimburse the government for the costs of any imprisonment, probation or supervised release. It may also impose restitution to the victim. As part of this plea agreement, and should the court impose restitution upon the defendant, the defendant agrees to produce complete information regarding all restitution victims and defendant agrees to execute a financial statement to the United States.

Defendant was advised that the ultimate sentence was a matter solely for the court to decide in its discretion and that, even if the maximum imprisonment term and fine were to be imposed upon him, he later could not withdraw his guilty plea if he was unhappy with the sentence of the court. The defendant understood this.

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3 Defendant was explained what the supervised release term means. It was
4 emphasized that cooperation with the United States Probation officer would assist
5 the court in reaching a fair sentence.

6 Emphasis was made on the fact that at this stage, no prediction or promises
7 as to the sentence to be imposed could be made by anyone. Defendant responded to
8 questions in that no promises, threats, inducements or predictions as to what
9 sentence will be imposed have been made to him.

10 B. Admonishment of Constitutional Rights

11 To assure defendant's understanding and awareness of his rights, defendant
12 was advised of his right:

13 1. To remain silent at trial and be presumed innocent, since it is the
14 government who has the burden of proving his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

15 2. To testify or not to testify at trial, and that no comment could be made by
16 the prosecution in relation to his decision not to testify.

17 3. To a speedy trial before a district judge and a jury, at which he would be
18 entitled to see and cross examine the government witnesses, present evidence on his
19 behalf, and challenge the government's evidence.

20 4. To have a unanimous verdict rendered by a jury of twelve persons which
21 would have to be convinced of defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt by means
22 of competent evidence.

23 5. To use the subpoena power of the court to compel the attendance of
24 witnesses.

25 Upon listening to the defendant's responses, observing his demeanor and his
26 speaking with his attorney, that to the best of counsel's belief defendant had fully
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3 understood his rights, it is determined that defendant is aware of his constitutional
4 rights.

5 C. Consequences of Pleading Guilty

6 Upon advising defendant of his constitutional rights, he was further advised
7 of the consequences of pleading guilty. Specifically, defendant was advised that by
8 pleading guilty and upon having his guilty plea accepted by the court, he will be
9 giving up the above rights and would be convicted solely on his statement that he is
10 guilty.

11 Furthermore, the defendant was admonished of the fact that by pleading guilty
12 he would not be allowed later on to withdraw his plea because he eventually might
13 disagree with the sentence imposed, and that when he were under supervised
14 release, and upon violating the conditions of such release, that privilege could be
15 revoked and he could be required to serve an additional term of imprisonment. He
16 was also explained that parole has been abolished.

17 D. Plea Agreement

18 The parties have entered into a written plea agreement that, upon being signed
19 by the government, defense attorney and defendant, was filed and made part of the
20 record. Defendant was clearly warned and recognized having understood that:

- 21 1. The plea agreement is not binding upon the sentencing court.
22 2. The plea agreement is an "agreement" between the defendant, defense
23 attorney and the attorney for the government which is presented as a
24 recommendation to the court in regards to the applicable sentencing adjustments
25 and guidelines, which are advisory.
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3 3. The agreement provides a sentencing recommendation and/or anticipated
4 sentencing guideline computation, that can be either accepted or rejected by the
5 sentencing court.

6 4. In spite of the plea agreement and any sentencing recommendation
7 contained therein, the sentencing court retains full discretion to reject such plea
8 agreement and impose any sentence up to the possible maximum penalty prescribed
9 by statute.

10 Defendant acknowledged having understood this explanation.

11 E. Government's Evidence (Basis in Fact)

12 The government presented a proffer of its evidence with which the defendant
13 basically concurred.

14 Accordingly, it is determined that there is a basis in fact and evidence to
15 establish all elements of the offense charged.

16 F. Voluntariness

17 The defendant accepted that no leniency had been promised, no threats had
18 been made to induce him to plead guilty and that he did not feel pressured to plead
19 guilty. He came to the hearing for the purpose of pleading guilty and listened
20 attentively as the prosecutor outlined the facts which it would prove if the case had
21 proceeded to trial.

22 IV. Conclusion

23 The defendant, by consent, has appeared before me pursuant to Rule 11,
24 Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, and has entered a plea of guilty as to count one
25 of the indictment.

26 After cautioning and examining the defendant under oath and in open court,
27 concerning each of the subject matters mentioned in Rule 11, as described in the
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preceding sections, I find that the defendant Ángel Manuel Ortiz Rivera is competent to enter this guilty plea, is aware of the nature of the offense charged and the maximum statutory penalties that the same carries, understands that the charge is supported by the government's evidence, has admitted to every element of the offense charged, and has done so in an intelligent and voluntary manner with full knowledge of the consequences of his guilty plea.

Therefore, I recommend that the court accept the guilty plea of the defendant and that the defendant be adjudged guilty as to count one of the indictment.

This report and recommendation is filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and Rule 72(d) of the Local Rules of Court. Any objections to the same must be specific and must be filed with the Clerk of Court within five (5) days of its receipt. Rule 510.1, Local Rules of Court; Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b). Failure to timely file specific objections to the report and recommendation is a waiver of the right to review by the district court. United States v. Valencia-Copete, 792 F.2d 4 (1st Cir. 1986).

At San Juan, Puerto Rico, this 9th day of May, 2007.

S/ JUSTO ARENAS
Chief United States Magistrate Judge